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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

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50X1 THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Radio Sets

Type 10-RM

1. the 10-RM radio set. 50X1
described as being identical to the 9-RS radio set, except that the 50X1
transmitter and receiver were separate units and were installed about two meters apart 50X1
from each other in the tank.
50X1

2. the 9-RS radio set was a later model than the 10-RM radio set.
The 10-RM radio set was supposedly being withdrawn from tanks due to its short range
and inconveniently separated transmitter and receiver when installed in the tank.

3. The 10-RM radio set was installed in some medium tanks (T-34), but these were grad- 50X1
ually being replaced by the 9-RS type. 50X1

Type 10-RK

4. Very little instruction was given on this set at the CCS in Poznan. Officer lecturers frequently told candidates that the 10-RK radio set was to be replaced by the 10-RK-26. Therefore, they refrained from giving any detailed instruction on the 10-RK, stating that such instruction would only tend to confuse the candidates when operating the 10-RK-26.

5. the 10-RK radio set was similar in design to the 10-RK-26, except that the receiver of the former was built on top of the transmitter.

6. the 10-RK had initially been produced in the USSR during 1944. The operating frequencies of the 10-RK were different from those of the 9-RS; thus, the 10-RK type was operated only together with another 10-RK type, while the 9-RS type was operated together with another 9-RS type.

Type 10-RK-26 (See page 6 for memory sketch)

7. training on the 10-RK-26 radio set was limited to general familiarization with its parts and method of operation.

8. The 10-RK-26 radio set had been used in propeller-driven aircraft on 26 volts at one time, but it had been converted to 24 volts for utilization in tanks and self-propelled guns of heavy caliber (122 and 152-mm). Some of these radio sets in tanks were still marked 26 volts. The radio set using 24 volts for transmitting received on 12 volts. This was done automatically when the transmitter-receiver switch was turned.

9. During daylight hours, the radio set had a range of 40 to 60 km. During darkness, the range was reduced by one-half. Transmission distances, using CW, was double that of voice. When the tank operated at 40 to 50 km per hour, the transmission and reception was somewhat reduced in range and volume or even interrupted. The radio set operated on ultra-high frequency. Music from an unidentified location could be heard by manually turning to the highest number on the dial.

0. The set had 15 crystals, which were numbered in multiples of five and/or ten, beginning from 180 to 300. Among these, one crystal numbered 301, but no knowledge concerning its use. (See item 26, page 4 for the location of crystals within the set).

1. some tubes used in this set as having the designations 6P3, 6L6, 6K7, 6G8, and 6K6.

2. The tuning dial had red, yellow, and black segments (see items 7, 8, and 9, page 4) which operated with red and yellow crystal sockets when the switch was set appropriately at red and yellow (see items 24 and 25, page 4). Black indicated operation of the set without a crystal (self-excited oscillator operation).

3. To tune the transmitter and receiver, the two switch knobs (transmitter and receiver) were both set on the same color. The tuning knob was then adjusted until the neon light was brightest. The set was then ready to operate on the crystal frequency of the crystal insulated in the holder of the same color. In the case of self-excitation, all controls were on black. The receiver was automatically tuned simultaneously with the transmitter.

4. An unidentified officer lecturer told candidates that the 10-RK-26 was considered to be the newest Soviet tank radio.

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[redacted] it was to be the standard radio set for all heavy tanks and SP guns. [redacted] all Soviet tank units were already using this radio in all of their heavy tanks. [redacted] the name of this radio set, "Transmitter-receiver-telegraphic-radiophonic" (Stacja Radiowa nadawcza-odbiorca-telegraficzna-radiofoniczna). It was believed that the latter term meant that one could not transmit and receive simultaneously. The manufacturer's name was not shown on the set, but a series of numbers in Cyrillic script was stamped on its front. 50X1 50X1

15. The tank commander operated the set. Battalion commanders and higher echelons usually had two 10-RK-26 sets in their tanks, one being used for communications with subordinate units and the other being used for communication with higher echelons. [redacted] 50X1 50X1

16. Officer lecturers frequently stated that the reason why this radio set was used in heavy tanks and 122 and 152 mm SP guns was that this radio assured communications between subordinate and higher echelons of the armored forces. [redacted] this radio [redacted] installed in heavy tanks (JS-2 model) and in 122 and 152 mm SP guns, in several Polish heavy tank units. [redacted] 50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1

Radio Spare Parts 50X1

17. Spare parts such as tubes, generator brushes, indicator lights and fuses were carried in a box located in the tank. [redacted] about 6,000 metal and glass tubes in storage, which bore USSR and USA markings. [redacted] an unknown number of these tubes were P-3 and/or P-8 types. They appeared to be receiving tubes principally. [redacted] 50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1

Unidentified Military Installation

18. [redacted] in August 1952 [redacted] an unidentified military installation was located at Dzierzoniow (Reichenback/Schlesien-N 50-43, E 16-39) which produced some type of signal equipment for the Polish Army. 50X1 50X1 50X1

[redacted]

50X1 [redacted]

Legend to Memory Sketch of Radio Set 10-RK-26

Note: [redacted] 50X1
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[redacted] The transmitter may also have been beneath the receiver. The positions of the dials as indicated on the sketch are approximate. The set contained other dials, on which he could not give any details. 50X1
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1. Converters, two, type unknown.
2. Neon tuning indicator.
3. Transmitter, metal case, measured approximately 45-50 cm long, 60 cm high, and 30 cm or less wide.
4. Tuning indicator.
5. Tuning knob.
6. Frequency selecting band switch. Set three positions: red, yellow, and black.
7. Position red.
8. Position yellow.
9. Position black.
10. Power receptacle. Short cable connected transmitter and receiver. Had five or six contacts.
11. Antenna extension lead: Approx 0.4 mm thick.
12. Jacks for cord from microphone.
13. Extra phone jack.
14. Telegraph key jack.
15. Ground connection.
16. Battery connection - 24 volts. Might be marked 26 volts on some sets.
17. Battery connection - 12 volts.
18. Antenna terminal.
19. On-off switch.
20. Voice and CW switch.
21. Band or frequency selecting switch. Set to red or yellow/black.
22. Position yellow and black.
23. Position red.
24. Operating crystal jacks. Red dots above jacks.
25. Alternate crystal jacks. Yellow dots above jacks.
26. Metal drawer containing fifteen crystals.

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Legend (Continued)

27. Receiver

28. Radio operator's plug-in jacks.

29. Switch for transmitting and receiving - push button type.

30. Microphone.

31. Crystal - measured about 2½ cm long and about 1½ cm wide.

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50X1 **Sketch of Radio Set 10-RK-26**

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